(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2491.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, *June* 28.

THE seven ships of the line which our admiralty have ordered to be equipped, in addition to the other squadron, consist of one ship of 80 guns, one of 74, one of 64, and one of 60, with one frigate of 40, one of 36, and a brigantine of 18 guns.

A corps of 11,000 men, assembled in the environs of this capital, had a general review on the 25th before the king. Baron de Stael, having fulfilled his mission to our court, is gone to Sweden again.

CLEVES, *July* 5.

Accounts received here from Brussels state, that in consequence of the unexpected progress of the French armies during the present campaign, it was expected that a cessation of hostilities will soon be concluded between the generals of the belligerent powers. A congress for a treaty of peace to be entered into, will be held at Maestricht. The preliminary article of this treaty will be, that each power at war return to the other all the conquests made during the present hostilities.

Letters have been received at Francfort from Leghorn, mentioning the resolution of the court of Madrid, to secede from the league of the combined powers, and to acknowledge the French republic.

COLOGNE, *July* 8.

On the 5th, a train of 136 waggons, loaded with powder and balls, passed through this place on their way to the army in the Netherlands. They came from Bohemia, and were destined for Mechlin, but they received orders to Maestricht.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, *July* 7.

The magistrates have ordered all strangers to quit this place in four days, and the citizens are enjoined to provide themselves, and prepare quarters for a strong garrison; and that, in case of need, all useless mouths may be prepared to quit the place.

PARIS, *July* 1.

A plan has been discovered at L'Orient to destroy the arsenal there.

At St. Malo two merchants have presented the republic with two armed vessels, one of 24 guns; and a third merchant has given canvas, &c. to the amount of 300,000 livres.

A number of persons have been guillotined at Boulogne, amongst whom were several Englishmen.

In the sitting of the convention of the 28th of June a motion was made, and referred to the committee of public welfare, respecting the propriety of adopting the word clergymen instead of that of priests.

A letter from Toulon stated the arrival of the French fleet in the gulph of Juan, between Canues and Antibes, where it was at anchor; it had taken a brig of 18 guns, and four other prizes.

In the sitting of the 29th, Barrere announced to the convention, that he had received a letter from St. Just, stating that the enemy, to the number of 120,000 men, Austrians, English and Prussians, had, subsequent to the surrender of Charleroy, which they were ignorant of, made an attempt to relieve that place, and that the French forces had been thrice driven under the guns of their entrenchments, but at length rallied, and routed the enemy with great slaughter; not one Englishman was spared on the occasion.

The convention decreed, that the armies of the Sambre and the Raas merited the applause of their country; and that their victories should be celebrated in the gardens of the Thuilleries.

LONDON, *July* 16.

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred, a few days since, which occasions no little conversation in the army, and serves in some measure, to confirm a report that has been some time in circulation, that the emperor either has concluded, or is now negotiating a separate treaty with the French. An Austrian officer of Latour's regiment, who had part of his baggage in Tournay, not knowing that the place had been evacuated, rode in there to bring it away. Finding himself unexpectedly in the midst of the French, he was preparing to make all the speed away that he was able, when some French officers came up with him, and desired him not to be alarmed, as they were all friends now, the emperor having acknowledged the French republic. After this, they kept him to dinner, and then allowed him to depart with his baggage, telling him at the same time, that any other Austrian officers, who had left their effects there, were extremely welcome to come and take them away.

It was reported this day that part of the French fleet, consisting of four ships of the line, and six frigates, had sailed out of Brest on Wednesday last, to meet their homeward bound East-Indiamen, in order to convoy them safe into harbour.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, July 1.

"Though we live here in the shade of peace, and hope much longer to enjoy that blest condition, yet our government have deemed it proper, at a period when all Europe is in arms, and preparations by land and sea are the general topic, to put itself likewise in a formidable state.

"Our fleet will in a short time consist of 15 sail of the line, and four frigates, besides smaller vessels. By land every thing is also putting in a proper state of defence, and Kronenburgh is provided with every thing. All the toll-house officers have received orders to press seamen from all the outward or homeward bound shipping.

"The admiral's ship in our fleet will be the Magnificent, of 80 guns; and we believe that either admiral Schindelior or admiral Fontenay will command the whole fleet. A rear-admiral is also to be added.

"Yesterday the attorney-general delivered the accusation against M. Heyberg and professor Rahbek; it is supposed that both will lose their charges and be punished with imprisonment."

July 21. A domiciliary visit was lately made at different houses in the suburbs of Vienna, and many emblems of Jacobinism, such as cockades, red caps, devices of liberty and equality, &c, were found secreted in boxes. A milk-man with his wife and daughter have been taken into custody.

July 22. A merchant arrived on Saturday from Amsterdam, which he left on Thursday last. By him we have a positive confirmation, that the states general had held an extraordinary sitting two days; the avowed object of their deliberations were to enter into a treaty of peace with France, which, if impeded by England, would be negotiated separately.

Letters from Cologne state, that accounts had been received there, that Namur had been evacuated by the Austrians on the 8th, and that the French had entered that town on the 9th instant. The head quarters of the Austrians were transferred on that day to Tirlemont and St. Tron.

July 25. The French name may now be said to be politically extinct in the West as well as the East-Indies; and hence it is we are again induced to observe, that through every period of this eventful war, whenever Great Britain has acted by and for herself, she has uniformly been successful.

By private letters which arrived yesterday we learn, that the earl of Moira is shortly expected in town, in consequence of a point of etiquette, which must be determined before his lordship can join the duke of York. It will be recollected when the earl of Moira accepted the rank which he now holds, viz. that of lieutenant-general, that a promotion by brevet immediately took place in the officers under his command: majors were raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonels, lieutenant-colonels were made colonels, and colonels brigadier-generals. These officers thus raised, in case of a junction with his highness, (which was not foreseen at the time) would command these in the duke's service, who claim by seniority, as always has been the case in the army. As this is a matter of great delicacy, we shall not presume to advance any opinion on the result of it.

The French agent at the court of Copenhagen is arrived at Paris. He is said to have accomplished the object of his mission.

SALEM, (*Massachusetts*) *September* 23.

By a letter from a very respectable house in London, of the 15th of July, we are told, that Mr. Jay's demand of indemnification for vessels actually laden with produce of the French islands, and bound direct from thence to Europe, has not the least appearance of being an obstacle to a favourable issue of his mission, as lately reported by way of Copenhagen. The letter adds, that Mr. Jay's character stands high, both with the people and government of England.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1.

Yesterday the President of the United States left the city for the rendezvous of the militia of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey at Carlisle. We learn from good authority, that after his arrival at Carlisle, he will determine upon a nearer view of things, whether he will return in time for the meeting of congress, or will take the command of the troops which are destined to act against the insurgents in the western counties of this state. In the latter event, he will proceed at the head of the combined forces, either with the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey line, or the Virginia and Maryland line. The president is accompanied by colonel Hamilton.

A gentleman who came through the woods with the express from Kentucky, that brings an account of Wayne's victory over the savages and the British, mentions a fact, learned as it seems from some of the prisoners, which explains the motives for this attack. General Wayne had sent a Mr. Wells, to reconnoitre. This gentleman was seized and brought before major Campbell, and condemned to be hanged as a spy. Before he was turned off, he informed the British that Wayne had only five hundred men along with him. His execution is not certain, but he is supposed to have been hung.

An express arrived at the war office yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from major-general Wayne, which were immediately after forwarded to the president of the United States. The account of the action of the 20th of August, in the general's letters, we hear, are in substance nearly the same as contained under the Lexington head. Captain Campbell and lieutenant Towles, are the only officers of the army killed, and our loss, in killed and wounded, amounts to 115. The following letter, from an officer in the army, dated three days later than the generals dispatches, was received by the express.

Camp, junction of the Maumee and Au Glaize, 31st August, 1794.

"So far our operations have succeeded beyond our expectations. The troops, on the 20th instant, behaved remarkably well; the enemy did not stand one moment before us. I suppose there were about 1000 against us, and no more. We have not seen or heard any thing of them since. These people appear to live in the greatest plenty; the vast quantity of corn and vetegables you can form no idea of; but I think they must be greatly distressed the ensuing winter, as we are burning and destroying every thing before us. You will have the particulars in the general's letters. Our future operations I can give no account of."

General Scott is not killed, as reported. Captain Slough is slightly wounded, and captain Van Rensellear dangerously.

October 2.

War Office, October 1, 1794.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at this office with dispatches from major-general Wayne to the secretary at war, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, jun. chief clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand-Glaize, August 14.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th instant, the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns, and villages, with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation, as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until a few days previous to our arrival.

I had made such demonstrations for a length of time previously to taking up our line of march, as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or towards Rouche de Bout by the right, which feints appear to have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to those points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered by a devious route, i. e. in a central direction and which would be impracticable for an army, except in a dry season, such as then presented.

Thus, Sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the west, without loss of blood—the very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens, shew the work of many hands. The margins of those beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the lake and Au Glaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles both above and below this place, nor have I ever beheld such immense fields of corn in America, from Canada to Florida.

We are now employed in completing a strong stockade fort, with four good block-houses by way of bastions, at the confluence of Au Glaize and the Miamis, which I have called DEFIANCE, and another fort was also erected on the bank of St. Mary's, twenty four miles advanced of Recovery, which was named ADAMS, and endowed with provisions and a proper garrison.

Every thing is now prepared for a forward move tomorrow morning towards Roche de Bout, or fort of the Rapids, where the British have a regular fortification, well supplied with artillery, and strongly garrisoned, in the vicinity of which, the fate of the campaign will probably be decided, as from the best and most recent intelligence, the enemy are there collected in force, and joined by the militia of Detroit, &c. &c. possessed of ground very unfavourable for cavalry to act in; yet notwithstanding this unfavourable intelligence, and unpleasant circumstance of ground, I do not despair of success, from the spirit and ardour of the troops, from the generals down to the privates, both of the legion and mounted volunteers.

Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a last overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have reason to expect that they will listen to the proposition mentioned in the enclosed copy of an address, dispatched yesterday by a special flag, who I sent under circumstances that will ensure his safe return, and which may eventually spare the effusion of much human blood.

But should war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads! America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all powerful and just God, I therefore commit myself and gallant army, and have the honour to be, with every consideration of respect and esteem, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. major-general H. Knox, Secretary of War.

To the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis and Wyandots, and to each and every of them, and to all other nations of Indians north-west of the Ohio, whom it may concern:

I, Anthony Wayne, major-general and commander in chief of the federal army now at Grand Glaize, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for settling the terms upon which a permanent and lasting peace shall be made with each and every of the hostile tribes or nations of Indians north-west of the Ohio, and of the said United States—actuated by the purest principles of humanity, and urged by pity for the errors into which bad and designing men have led you, from the head of the army now in possession of your abandoned villages and settlements, do hereby once more extend the friendly hand of peace towards you, and invite each and every of the hostile tribes of Indians, to appoint deputies to meet me and my army without delay, between this place and Roche de Bout, in order to settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace, which may eventually and soon restore to you, the Delawares, Miamis, Shawanese, and all other tribes and nations lately settled at this place, and on the margins of the Miami and Au Glaize rivers to your late grounds and possessions; and to preserve you and your distressed and helpless women and children from danger and famine, during the present fall, and ensuing winter.

The arms of the United States is ſtrong and powerful, but they love mercy and kindneſs more than war and deſolation; and to remove any doubts, or apprehenſions of danger, to the perſons of the deputies whom you may appoint to meet this army, I hereby pledge my ſacred honour for their ſafety and return; and ſend Chriſtopher Miller, an adopted Shawanoe, and a Shawanoe warrior, whom I took priſoner two days ago, as a flag who will advance in their front to meet me.

Mr. Miller was taken priſoner by a party of my warriors ſix moons ſince, and can teſtify to you the kindneſs I have ſhewn to your people, my priſoners, that is, five warriors and two women, who are now all ſafe and well at Greenville.

But ſhould this invitation be diſregarded, and my flag, Mr. Miller, be detained or injured, I will immediately order all thoſe priſoners to be put to death, without diſtinction, and ſome of them are known to belong to the firſt families of your nations.

Brothers, be no longer deceived or led aſtray, by the falſe promiſes and language of the bad white men at the foot of the Rapids; they have neither the power nor inclination to protect you. No longer ſhut your eyes to your true intereſt and happineſs, nor your ears to this laſt overture of peace; but in pity to your innocent women and children, come and prevent the further effuſion of your blood—let them experience the kindneſs and friendſhip of the United States of America, and the invaluable bleſſings of peace and tranquillity.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

Grand Glaize, 13th Auguſt, 1794.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, 28 Aug. 1794.

SIR,

IT is with infinite pleaſure that I now announce to you the brilliant ſucceſs of the federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of the hoſtile Indians, and a conſiderable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit, on the 20th inſtant, on the banks of the Miami, in the vicinity of the Britiſh poſt and garriſon at the foot of the Rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th, and the 19th we were employed in making a temporary poſt for the reception of our ſtores and baggage, and in reconnoitring the poſition of the enemy, who were encamped behind a thick buſhy wood and the Britiſh fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns agreeably to the ſtanding order of march, the legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miami—one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left under brigadier-general Todd, and the other in the rear under brigadier-general Barbee. A ſelect battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by major Price, who was directed to keep ſufficiently advanced, and to give timely notice for the troops to form in caſe of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about five miles, major Price's corps received ſo ſevere a fire from the enemy who were ſecreted in the woods and high graſs as to compel them to retreat.

The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a cloſe thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a very conſiderable diſtance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber, probably occaſioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the moſt favourable covert for their mode of warfare: the ſavages were formed in three lines within ſupporting diſtance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I ſoon diſcovered, from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in poſſeſſion of their favourite ground, and endeavouring to turn our left flank; I therefore gave orders for the ſecond line to advance to ſupport the firſt, and directed major-general Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the ſavages, with the whole of the mounted volunteers by a circuitous route; at the ſame time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouſe the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up to deliver a cloſe and well directed fire, on their backs, followed by a briſk charge ſo as not to give them time to load again.

I alſo ordered capt. Mis Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favourable field for that corps to act in—all thoſe orders were obeyed with ſpirit and promptitude; but ſuch was the impetuoſity of the charge by the firſt line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts, in ſo ſhort a time, that although every poſſible exertion was uſed by the officers of the ſecond line of the legion, and by generals Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper poſitions, but part of each could get up in ſeaſon to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the courſe of one hour more than two miles, through the thick woods already mentioned, by leſs than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thouſand combatants, the troops actually engaged againſt them were ſhort of nine hundred. This horde of ſavages, with their allies, abandoned themſelves to flight, and diſperſed with terror and diſmay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet poſſeſſion of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the Britiſh garriſon, as you will obſerve by the enclоſed correſpondence between major Campbell, the commandant, and myſelf upon the occaſion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from the generals down to the enſigns, merit my approbation.

There were, however, ſome whoſe rank and ſituation placed their conduct in a very conſpicuous point of view, and which I have obſerved with pleaſure and the moſt lively gratitude; among whom I muſt beg leave to mention brigadier-general Wilkinſon and col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whoſe brave example inſpired the troops. To thoſe I muſt add the names of my faithful and gallant aids-de-camp captains De Butts and Thomas Lewis and lieut. Harriſon, who, with the adjutant-general major Mills, rendered the moſt eſſential ſervice, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to preſs for victory.

Lieut. Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved, cut down two ſavages with his own hand, lieut. Webb one in turning the enemy's left flank.

The wounds received by captains Slough and Prior, and lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid de-camp to general Wilkinſon of the legionary infantry) and capt. Van Renſſelaer of the dragoons, capt. Rawlins, lieut. M'Kenny, and enſign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers, bear honourable teſtimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains Howell Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry, had to ſuſtain an unequal fire for ſome time, which they ſupported with fortitude; in fact, every officer and ſoldier who had an opportunity to come into action diſplayed that true bravery which will always inſure ſucceſs; and here permit me to declare that I have never diſcovered more true ſpirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers, and I am well perſuaded, that had the enemy maintained their favourite ground for one half hour longer they would have moſt ſeverely felt the proweſs of that corps.

But whilſt I pay this juſt tribute to the living I muſt not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of thoſe worthy and brave officers capt. Mis Campbell of the dragoons, and lieut. Towles of the light infantry of the legion, who fell in the firſt charge.

Encloſed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the loſs of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army—the woods were ſtrewed for a conſiderable diſtance with dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with Britiſh muſkets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miamis, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houſes and corn fields were conſumed and deſtroyed for a conſiderale diſtance above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within piſtol ſhot of that garriſon, who were compelled to remain tacit ſpectators to this general deveſtation and conflagration, among which were the houſes, ſtores and property, of col. M'Kee, the Britiſh Indian agent and principal ſtimulator of the war now exiſting between the United States and the ſavages.

The army returned to this place on the 27th by eaſy marches, laying waſte the villages and corn fields for about fifty miles on each ſide of the Miamis: there remains yet a number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be conſumed or deſtroyed upon the Au Glaize and the Miamis above this place, which will be effected in the courſe of a few days.

In the interim we ſhall improve Fort Defiance, and as ſoon as the eſcort returns with the neceſſary ſupplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miamis villages, in order to accompliſh the object of the campaign.

It is, however, not improbable that the enemy may make one deſperate effort againſt the army, as it is ſaid a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and iſlands of the lakes.

This is a buſineſs rather to be wiſhed for than dreaded whilſt the army remains in force, their numbers will only tend to confuſe the ſavages, and the victory will be the more complete and deciſive, and which may eventually inſure a permanent and happy peace.

Under theſe impreſſions, I have the honour to be, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

ANTH. WAYNE.

N. B. I had forgot to mention that I met my flag on the 16th, who was returning with an evaſive anſwer, in order to gain time for the arrival of the reinforcement mentioned by the Shawanoe Indians, and which actually did arrive two days before the action.

The Hon. major-general H. Knox, Secretary of war.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the federal army, commanded by major-general Wayne, in the action of the 20th Auguſt, 1794.

Squadron of dragoons; Killed, 1 captain, 1 ſergeant, 1 private—wounded, 1 captain, 3 privates.

Artillery; wounded, 1 private.

Firſt Sub-Legion; Killed, 1 private—wounded, 1 captain, 1 ſergeant, 9 privates.

Second Sub-Legion; Killed, 2 privates—wounded, 2 privates.

Third Sub-Legion; Killed, 1 ſergeant, 6 privates—wounded, 1 ſergeant, 2 corporals, 2 muſicians, 27 privates.

Fourth Sub-Legion; Killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſergeant, 11 privates—wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſergeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky Volunteers; Killed, 7 privates—wounded 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 10 privates.

TOTAL KILLED—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſergeants, 28 privates—wounded, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 4 ſergeants, 3 corporals, 2 muſicians, 84 privates.

Names of officers killed—Captain Robert Mis Campbell, of dragoons; lieutenant Henry B. Towles, 4th ſub-legion.

Names of officers wounded—Captain Solomon Van Renſſelaer, dragoons; captain Abner Prior, 1ſt ſub-legion; captain Jacob Slough, 4th ſub-legion; lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th ſub-legion, acting as an extra aid to brigadier general Wilkinſon.

Captain Rawlins, lieutenant M'Kenny, and enſign Duncan, of the Kentucky volunteers.

(Signed) JOHN MILLS, major of infantry, and adjutant-general.

CORRESPONDENCE between major-general WAYNE and major WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

No. 1.

SIR,

An army of the United States of America, ſaid to be under your command, having taken poſt on the banks of the Miamis, for upwards of the laſt twenty-four hours, almoſt within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a poſt belonging to his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, occupied by his majeſty's troops, and which I have the honour to command, it becomes me to inform myſelf, as ſpeedily as poſſible, in what light I am to view your making ſuch near approaches to this garriſon.

I have no heſitation on my part to ſay, that I know of no war exiſting between Great-Britain and America. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, major 24th regiment, commanding a Britiſh poſt on the banks of the Miamis.

Miamis river, Auguſt 21, 1794.

To major-general WAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the poſition they at preſent occupy, far within the acknowledged juriſdiction of the United States of America.

Without queſtioning the authority, or the propriety, Sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may without breach of decorum obſerve to you, that were you entitled to an anſwer, the moſt full and ſatisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of our ſmall arms yeſterday morning, in the action againſt the hordes of ſavages in the vicinity of your poſt; which terminated glorioufly to the American arms; but, had it continued until the Indians, &c. were drove under the influence of the poſt and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progreſs of the victorious army, under my command; as no ſuch poſt was eſtabliſhed at the commencement of the preſent war between the Indians and the United States. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE, major-general, and commander in chief of the federal army.

Camp on the bank of the Miamis, 21ſt Auguſt, 1794.

To major WILLIAM CAMPBELL, &c. &c.

No. 3.

SIR,

Although your letter of yeſterday's date fully authoriſes me to any act of hoſtility againſt the army of the United States of America, in this neighbourhood, under your command; yet, ſtill anxious to prevent that dreadful deciſion, which perhaps is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries, I have forborne for theſe two days paſt to reſent thoſe inſults which you have offered to the Britiſh flag flying at this fort, by approaching it within piſtol ſhot of my works, not only ſingly, but in numbers with arms in their hands.

Neither is it my wiſh to wage war with individuals; but ſhould you after this continue to approach my poſt in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing, my indiſpenſable duty to my king and country, and the honour of my profeſſion, will oblige me to have recourſe to thoſe meaſures, which thouſands of either nation may hereafter have cauſe to regret, and which I ſolemnly appeal to God I have uſed my utmoſt endeavours to arreſt. I have the honour to be, Sir, with much reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, major 24th regiment, commanding at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, Auguſt 22, 1794.

Major-general WAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

[No other notice was taken of this letter than what is expreſſed in the following letter. The fort and works were however reconnoitred in every direction, at ſome points poſſibly within piſtol ſhot. It was found to be a regular ſtrong work, the front covered by a wide river, with four guns mounted in that face. The rear which was the moſt ſuſceptible of approach, had two regular baſtions furniſhed with eight pieces of artillery, the whole ſurrounded with a wide deep ditch, with horizontal pickets projecting from the berme of the parapet over the ditch; from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, was about twenty feet perpendicular, the works were alſo ſurrounded by an abbatis, and furniſhed with a ſtrong garriſon.]

No. 4.

Camp, Banks of the Miamis, 22d Aug. 1794.

SIR,

In your letter of the 21ſt inſtant, you declare, "I have no heſitation on my part to ſay that I know of no war exiſting between Great-Britain and America."

I, on my part, declare the ſame; and that the only cauſe I have to entertain a contrary idea at preſent is, the hoſtile act you are now in commiſſion of; that is, recently taking poſt, far within the well known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification in the heart of the ſettlements of the Indian tribes now at war with the United States.

This Sir, appears to be an act of the higheſt aggreſſion and deſtructive to the peace and intereſt of the union—Hence, it becomes my duty to deſire, and I do hereby deſire and demand in the name of the preſident of the United States, that you immediately deſiſt from any further act of hoſtility or aggreſſion by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and ſtores, under your orders and direction forthwith, and removing to the neareſt poſt occupied by his Britannic majeſty's troops at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do unmoleſted by the troops under my command. I am, with very great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major WILLIAM CAMPBELL, &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 5.

SIR,

I have this moment the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date—In anſwer to

which, I have only to ſay, that being placed here in the command of a Britiſh poſt, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any diſcuſſion either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my preſent poſition; thoſe are matters that I conceive will be beſt left to the ambaſſadors of our different nations.

Having ſaid this much, permit me to inform you, that I certainly will not abandon this poſt at the ſummons of any power whatever, until I receive orders to that purpoſe from thoſe I have the honour to ſerve under, or the fortune of war ſhould oblige me.

I muſt ſtill adhere, Sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to deſire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannon, without expecting the conſequences attending it.

Although I have ſaid in the former part of my letter, that my ſituation here is totally military, yet let me add, Sir, that I am much deceived if his majeſty the king of Great-Britain had not a poſt on this river, at, and prior to the period you mention. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greateſt reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, major 24th regiment, commanding at Fort Miamis,

Fort Miamis, Auguſt 22d, 1794.

To major-general WAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

[The only notice taken of this letter was by immediately ſetting fire to and deſtroying every thing within view of the fort, and even under the muzzles of the guns—Had Mr. Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable he would have experienced a ſtorm.]

Examination of a Shawaneſe priſoner, taken by captain Wells, on the evening of Auguſt 11, 1794, near the foot of the Rapids.

Queſtion. Where did the Indians receive information of the advance of the army?

Anſwer. The firſt information was from a white man, who came in of his own accord about ten days ſince.

Q. Where are the Indians at this time?

A. At colonel M'Kee's.

Q. Where are the Britiſh, and what are their numbers?

A. In a fort about one mile below colonel M'Kee's, on the north ſide of the river, ſituate on a hill or bank cloſe by the margin, where there are about 200 men; they are now at work at the fort.

Q. What number of great guns have they in the fort?

A. Four or five.

Q. What number of warriors are at M'Kee's, and what nations do they belong to?

A. There are ſix hundred, who abandoned this place on the approach of the army: Shawaneſe, about 200, but not more; Delawares, 300; Miamis, 100; warriors of other tribes, 100; total, 700.

Q. What number are expected to aſſemble, in addition to thoſe now at the foot of the Rapids?

A. In all about 400 men: Wyandots, 300; Tawas, 240; total, 540.

Q. What number of white men are to join them, and when?

A. Mr. or captain Elliott, ſet out for Detroit 6 days ſince, and was to be back yeſterday with all the militia, and an additional number of regular troops, which, with thoſe already there, would amount to 1000 men; this is the general converſation among the Indians, and captain Elliott promiſed to bring that number—colonel M'Kee's ſon went with Elliott, as alſo the man who deſerted from the army on its march.

Q. When and where do the Indians mean to fight this army?

A. At the foot of the Rapids; the white man who came in, told the Indians and colonel M'Kee, that the army was deſtined for that place.

Auguſt 28, 1794.

Examination of Antoine Laſſell, a native of Canada, and a volunteer in captain Caldwell's company of refugees, friends and allies of the hoſtile Indians, captured in the action of the 20th inſtant:

Who ſays, That he has reſided for 29 years in Upper Canada, 21 of which he has paſſed at Detroit and on this river, and that he has conſtantly traded with the Indians all that time: That he reſided at the Miami villages for 19 years before Harmar's expedition when he kept a ſtore at that place, and uſed to ſupply other traders with goods: That he has ſince lived chiefly at Beau creek or Little Glaize, at the Little Turtle's town; that having lived ſo long among the hoſtile Indians he is perfectly acquainted with the tribes and numbers; that the Delawares have about 500 men, including thoſe who live on both rivers, the White river and Bean creek; that the Miami's are about 200 warriors, part of them lived on the St. Joſeph's, eight leagues from this place; that the men were all in the action, but that the women are yet at that place or Picquet's village; that a road from this place leads directly to it; that the number of warriors belonging to that place, when all together, amounts to about 40; that the Shawaneſe have about 300 warriors; that the Tawas on this river are 250; that the Wyandots are about 300; that theſe Indians were generally in the action of the 20th inſtant, except ſome hunting parties; that a reinforcement of regular troops and 200 militia arrived at Fort Miamis a few days before the army appeared; that the regular troops in the fort amounted to 250; excluſive of the militia; that about 70 of the militia, including captain Caldwell's corps, were in the action; that colonel M'Kee, captain Elliott, and Simon Girty, were in the field, but at a reſpectable diſtance and near the river.

That colonel M'Kee's exiſtence now depends upon the exertions he can make to retrieve the loſs and diſgrace of the Indians—that he will uſe every influence and means in his power to raiſe the diſtant nations to come forward immediately and aſſiſt in the war.

That ſhould they not be able to collect in force ſufficient to fight this army—their intention is to move on the Spaniſh ſide of the Miſſiſippi where part of their nations now live; that Blue Jacket told him, (Laſſell) that he intended to move immediately to Chicago, on the Illinois. That the Indians have wiſhed for peace ſome time; but that colonel M'Kee always diſſuaded them from it, and ſtimulated them to continue the war.

Examination of John Bevin, a drummer in the 24th Britiſh regiment, commanded by col. England—

Who ſays that there are now four companies of the 24th, at Fort Miamis, averaging about 50 men, non-commiſſioned officers and privates included, that there were part of governor Simcoe's corps in the garriſon, together with about ſixty Canadians, that the whole number of men actually in the garriſon, including officers, &c. exceeded 400.—That the number of Indians, Canadians, &c. in the action were at leaſt 2000, according to the report made by col. M'Kee and capt. Elliott to major Campbell after the action, who declared in his preſence that there were actually that number engaged;—that there were four nine-pounders, two large howitzers, and ſix ſix pounders mounted in the fort, and two ſwivels, and well ſupplied with ammunition—That the Indians were regularly ſupplied with proviſion drawn from the Britiſh magazine in the garriſon by col. M'Kee. That a deſerter from the American army arrived at the fort about eight days before the army made its appearance, who gave information to major Campbell that the object of the Americans was to take that poſt and garriſon, that general Wayne told the troops not to be uneaſy about proviſion that there were plenty in the Britiſh garriſon—That governor Simcoe was expected at that place every hour, in conſequence of an expreſs ſent to Niagara after the arrival of the deſerter, but had not arrived when he came away; that the diſtance from Fort Miamis to Detroit is ſixty miles, which is generally performed in two days.

That the militia of Detroit and its vicinity amounts to near 2000, that a col. Baubee commands them, that M'Kee is alſo a colonel of militia, that a lieut. Silve of the 5th Britiſh regiment is in the Indian department, and acts as ſecretary to col. M'Kee. That a captain Bumbary of the ſame regiment is alſo in the Indian department. That he ſaw a great number of wounded Indians paſs the fort, but did not learn what number was killed; that the retiring Indians appeared much dejected, and much altered to what they were in the morning before the action; that he knew of one company of volunteers commanded by a capt. Caldwell, all white men, and armed with Britiſh muſkets and bayonets, who were in the action.

Annapolis, October 9.

Allen Quynn and Philip Barton Key, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent this city in the enſuing general aſſembly.

Henry Carberry, Eſquire, is appointed adjutant-general for this ſtate.

NOTICE.

THE ſale of the LANDS, advertiſed by me, to commence on the 7th inſtant, in Baltimore-town, is poſtponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, October 4th, 1794. 1

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. PHILIP THOMAS, late of Charles county, deceaſed, to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the fifth November next, that the ſame may be adjuſted; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment.

On the ſaid fifth November, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, and to continue from day to day till a ſufficiency be ſold to diſcharge the claims againſt the ſaid eſtate,

SUNDRY likely young NEGROES, HORSES, black CATTLE, and HOGS; alſo, different kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and plantation utenſils. Terms will be made known on the day of ſale. 10/7/6

THOMAS HUNGERFORD, Adm'r.

Pickawaxon, Charles county, October 6, 1794.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſale of BENJAMIN REEDER's LAND, for the uſe of Meſſieurs FORREST and STODDERT, advertiſed in this paper of the 18th inſtant to take place on the 4th of October next, is unavoidably put off until Friday the 31ſt thereof, when it will be made on the terms hitherto made known. 3 w

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Truſtee.

Charles county, September 30, 1794. 1

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers intend again to petition the general aſſembly, to make them compenſation for tobacco loſt during the late war from Patowmack inſpection houſe, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,
THEODORE DENT, Executor, of PETER DENT.

10/11/3

Charles county, September 20, 1794.

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, at PUBLIC SALE, and on an *extenſive credit*, on Monday the 10th day of November next,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, the reſidence of the ſubſcriber, containing about 948 acres, three rods and eight perches, ſituate on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate of Maryland, and binding on a fine cove equal to any in the United States for fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl; diſtant twenty-one miles from the city of Annapolis, and within five hours run by water of Baltimore-town. This eſtate is hilly, but being of a rich quality does not waſh, is equal to any in the ſtate, and produces the moſt luxuriant crops, it abounds with good meadow ground, and affords excellent paſturage for nine months of the year. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may view ſaid eſtate and know the terms of ſale, by applying to 10 2 11/3 S. L. CHEW.

To be RENTED,

For the enſuing year,

A FARM, ſituated on Magothy river, with a number of hands, and ſtock of all kinds. For terms apply to 2 RUTH DAVIS.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

John and David Carruthers,

Have juſt imported in the CHARLOTTE, captain CERVING, from HULL,

A GENERAL aſſortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they will diſpoſe of by the piece or package, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH, or PRODUCE, at their ſtore lately occupied by Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

The Baltimore prices will be allowed for produce.

N. B. They are in daily expectation of the arrival of the NANCY and CAMILLA, by whom their aſſortment will be very complete. 2

Annapolis, September 30, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a MEDICINAL SHOP, in the lower end of Church-ſtreet, near to the market, where he will diſpoſe of the following medicines, on the moſt reaſonable terms, in ſmall quantities, by the doſe or otherwiſe, Peruvian bark, glauber ſalts, camphor, rhubarb, ſenna, manna, cinnamon, Spaniſh flies, emetic tartar, ipecacuanha, magneſia, cream of tartar, flours of ſulphur, ſarſaparilla, ſocotorine aloes, hepatic aloes, gamboge, jalap, aſſafœtida, myrrh, gentian, guaiacum, calomel, turbith mineral, golden ſulphur of antimony, crude antimony, corroſive, mercury ſublimate, red precipitate, white precipitate, quick-ſilver, eſſential oil of aniſeed, oil of peppermint, oil of ſpearmint, caſtor oil, verdigreaſe, blue vitriol, white vitriol, borax, nitre, ſpirit of hartſhorn, ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, laudanum, antimonial wine, paregoric elixir, dulcified ſpirit of nitre, pennyroyal oil, dulcified ſpirit of vitriol, Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's pectoral drops, eſſence of peppermint, with a variety of other medicines too tedious to mention.

The ſubſcriber alſo will give directions, gratis, to thoſe that are unacquainted with the uſe of medicines, if requeſted, having ſtudied ſurgery and phyſic in Edinburgh and Glaſgow univerſities.

T. EDGAR.

Annapolis, September 30, 1794. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law, ſimilar to a law of the ſtate of Virginia, for the purpoſe of giving a more ſpeedy remedy againſt delinquent ſubſcribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, alſo for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the ſaid river. 2 w 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for an act to record a deed from Valentine Murray, late a ſoldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for lot number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.

September 15, 1794. 2 8 w

I SHALL petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, in November, for an act of inſolvency to releave me from debts which I am unable to pay.

3 X THOMAS BOND.

Saint Mary's county, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to releaſe him from debts he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, September 15, 1794. 4

THE citizens of Annapolis, anxious to prevent the introduction of the malignant fever in Baltimore-town to this place, having this day entered into certain regulations to prevent the ſame, which is moſt likely to enſue from large aſſemblages of people, and having agreed to poſtpone the RACE for the CITY PURSE to a future day, and having expreſſed a deſire that the RACE for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE ſhould alſo be poſtponed, we, the ſubſcribers to the Jockey Club purſe, in conſideration of the circumſtances, have thought proper to poſtpone the ſame, and do accordingly reſolve the ſame be poſtponed until the firſt Tueſday in November next.

By order,

2 JESSE DEWEES, Secretary.

Annapolis, Tueſday, September 30, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on the 31ſt day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

THE reverſion of JONATHAN HUDSON, infant heir of JONATHAN HUDSON, deceaſed, to the lot of ground, and all the improvements thereon, lying in Baltimore-town, at the interſection of Baltimore and Charles-ſtreets, being that part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon which was aſſigned to his widow for her dower.

The purchaſer of the above property is to give bonds, with two approved ſecurities, for the amount of the ſame, payable in equal payments in one, two, and three years from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt on each bond till paid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Truſtee.

Baltimore, September 18, 1794. 3

On Monday the 27th day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes,

ONE hundred and fifteen and three quarter acres of LAND, bounding on a creek leading into Magothy river, lying about half way between the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town; this land is well wooded and watered, and has ſome rail timber. Any perſon wiſhing to view ſaid land before the day of ſale will be pleaſed to apply to the ſubſcriber, at his farm on South river. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

RICHARD BEARD.

South river, September 23, 1794. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to correct the ſecond courſe of a tract of land granted by patent to William Middleton, on the twentieth day of July, ſeventeen hundred and forty-three, containing one hundred acres, called MIDDLETON'S RICH THICKETTS; this courſe, as mentioned in the patent, is ſaid to run north eighty degrees eaſt fifty perches, whereas by the certificate of ſurvey on the 4th of May, 1742, made by William Hanſon, the then deputy ſurveyor of this county, the ſaid courſe runs north only eight degrees eaſt fifty perches; this land I purchaſed of the ſaid William Middleton on the 30th day of Auguſt, 1758, according to the courſes mentioned in the patent, (not having at that time ſeen the certificate) which contain only ſeventy odd acres inſtead of one hundred for which I paid.

SAM. HANSON.

Charles county, September 18, 1794. 3

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

July 15, 1794. 12

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 15th of June laſt, negro BOB, eighteen years of age, about five feet ſix or eight inches high, has a large ſcar on the calf of one of his legs, and is a ſtrong well made lad; he had on a brown cloth coat, brown jacket, ſtriped holland overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a white hat. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend, and ſecure, the ſaid negro, and pay all reaſonable charges if brought home.

BENJAMIN MACKALL, 4th.

Calvert county, July 30, 1794. 9 X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

8 EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

TO BE RENTED,

A PLANTATION oppoſite to the city of Annapolis, known by the name of BEAMAN'S FORT; there will be fifty buſhels of wheat ſeeded on the ſame this fall; there are three negroes, one man and two women, to be rented with the farm. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber.

5 DAVID KERR.

Eaſton, 27th Auguſt, 1794.

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thouſand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; ſaid land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the firſt quality.

There is alſo on ſaid land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of ſtones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be ſold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county, May 10, 1794. 20 X

NOTICE.

Purſuant to the laſt will of ELY DORSEY, ſenior, deceaſed, will be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the thirty-firſt day of October next,

THE following valuable LANDS, ſituate on Elk-Ridge, near Ellicott's lower mills, where the late Ely Dorſey kept a quarter, DORSEY'S SEARCH, containing by patent four hundred and ſeventy-nine acres of land; Part of FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; theſe two tracts adjoin each other, and abound with a large quantity of excellent timothy meadow, have improvements thereon fit for the accommodation of an overſeer and ſlaves, with a barn and ſome other neceſſary outhouſes; theſe two parcels of land will be laid off into lots for the convenience of purchaſers. Alſo a tract of land called TIMBER NECK, within half a mile of Ellicott's lower mills, containing by patent fifty acres, on which is a ſmall tenement, under leaſe that will not expire for ſeveral years.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſundry perſonal property belonging to the ſaid eſtate, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, and plantation utenſils of all kinds; alſo a large quantity of Indian corn, hay, fodder and ſtraw.

The lands will be ſold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with intereſt and one third of the principal payable yearly. The purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity. The terms of ſale for the perſonal property will be caſh.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

Elk-Ridge, September 12, 1794. 4X

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber will leaſe his FARM, lying on the bay, and within four miles of Annapolis, called BELLE MONT, with or without the ſtock and farming utenſils, for the term of three years, to commence from the firſt day of January next, when poſſeſſion will be given. This farm contains about 700 acres, 300 of which are cleared, laid off in fields, and under a good fence of cheſnut rails; the ſoil is mixed and well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, rye, and tobacco; and ſmall fields may be ſelected for wheat, which will produce, if the year is ſeaſonable, from ten to twenty buſhels for one ſeeded. There are on it ſeveral ſprings of good water, an apple orchard of 3 or 400 trees, a peach orchard of not leſs than 1000 trees, and upwards of 300 cherry trees, a good farm houſe and garden, a negro quarter, a barn 40 by 20, with ſheds, two corn houſes, three ſtables, a dairy, pigeon houſe, and poultry houſes, and a good landing within 200 yards of the farm houſe. Bond with good ſecurity will be required for payment of the rent and performing the covenants in the leaſe.

J. T. CHASE.

September 15, 1794. 4 X

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, praying an act may paſs to liberate my body from confinement, and to exclude me from further arreſt, on giving up all my property in truſt for the uſe of my creditors.

WILLIAM BRAUNER, jun.

September 1, 1794. 5

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, 21 At the Printing-Office.

THE ſubſcriber is under the painful neceſſity of thus giving public notice, that he intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency in his favour, on his ſurrendering all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

JACOB DUVALL, of John.

Prince-George's county, September 7, 1794. 5

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to

37 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wedneſday the 26th of March from the ſubſcriber, living at Allen's Freſh, a bright mulatto ſlave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack very much when he walks, he has been accuſtomed to attend on horſes, and waiting about a houſe; had on and took with him a new parſon's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the ſleeves and pockets, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, and ſatinet breeches, mixt ſtocking, new coarſe ſhoes, and a round hat, alſo a ſtriped coat, buff caſſimer jacket and breeches; he ſtole before he went off a large ſum of money, and on the 18th of April he came to my plantation and ſtole a ſmall ſorrel mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he has paſſed as a free man, and has ſold goods, and ſaid that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very poſſible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro and mare, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if bronght home, all reaſonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril. 16

Allen's Freſh, Charles county, May 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions will be preſented to the next general aſſembly of Maryland from Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, praying a law for eſtabliſhing ſome one place on Patuxent river, which to the legiſlature ſhall appear moſt fit and proper, for the reception, inſpection, and exportation of tobacco, in lieu of the ſeveral warehouſes now eſtabliſhed by the juſtices of ſaid counties for that purpoſe, when there ſhall be built and erected at ſuch place houſes ſufficient to contain the tobaccoes, and wharfs to admit ſhips to lay along ſide thereof and receive their cargoes.

Auguſt 4, 1794. 5

NOTICE, that I intend petitioning the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJ. HARRISON.

September 1, 1794. 5

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for SALE by the PRINTERS hereof,

The ACT to regulate and diſcipline the MILITIA of this STATE,

WITH 10

The MANUAL EXERCISE, and DIRECTIONS for forming a COMPANY, BATTALION and REGIMENT.

Price *only* a QUARTER DOLLAR.

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for advertiſements, &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

*** Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 25

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a ſhort time, finds it neceſſary to remind thoſe perſons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is neceſſary their reſpective accounts ſhould be cloſed in a ſhort time, for this purpoſe he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. James Murray's, to ſettle and receive the ſeveral balances that are due, and he is alſo directed to uſe compulſory methods in every inſtance where it may be neceſſary.

10 W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

NOTICE, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

HENRY HILL, jun.

September 8, 1794. 3

---

42 WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.